

anus black, with a small white spot on each side. Venter black, the second, third, fourth and fifth segments bordered with white, widely interrupted medially, each side, having a prominent rounded indentation.

♂.—Head broader than long, abdomen narrow and elongate. All the abdominal segments bordered with white, the border of the first segment being narrow and interrupted.

Var.—One specimen has a narrow white line on the scape of the antennæ and a black spot on the mandibles.

♀.—Resembles female, but the first abdominal segment has a narrow, interrupted border of white, the other segments being more narrowly bordered than in the ♂, and the indentations not so prominent.

Var.—One specimen has a small white spot on the scape of the antennæ. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Hampshire, Colorado, Montana, Maine, Washington Territory, Massachusetts.

Ten specimens, ♀, ♂, ♀. Collections of American Entomological Society, Agassiz Museum and J. McFarland.

This species is readily distinguished from *V. arenaria* Fabr. and *V. maculata* Linn. by the approximation of the eyes and mandibles, and the entirely black antennæ (see table).

Notes on some types of North American CERAMBYCIDÆ in the British Museum.

BY C. J. GAHAN, London, England.

Through a false impression, by which Dr. Horn regarded the *Liopus biguttatus* of LeConte as specifically identical with the *Graphisurus pusillus* of Kirby, confusion still exists in the nomenclature of the North American *Acanthocini*.

Graphisurus pusillus Kirby is, as I believe Dr. Horn was the first to discover, a true *Acanthocinus*, and is synonymous with *A. obsoletus* Oliv. Kirby's type in the British Museum collection proves this, and consequently his genus as such cannot stand. The name *Graphisurus* must, however, still be retained for the genus, the characters of which, as LeConte and Lacordaire gave them, apply to the two species—*triangulifer* Hald. and *fasciatus* De Geer, and the name *Urographis*, employed by Dr. Horn for these species must properly

be placed as a synonym of *Graphisurus* Lec. It becomes necessary to give a new name to the genus which was fully defined by Dr. Horn under the name *Graphisurus* (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. vol. viii, p. 129), and of which the type is *biguttatus* (*Liopus*) Lec. This genus I propose to call *Ceratographis*, and in order to show the change of nomenclature more clearly I tabulate the genera and species with their new synonyms as follows:

GRAPHISURUS Lec. Lacord.

Urographis Horn.

G. triangulifer Hald.

G. fasciatus De Geer.

CERATOGRAPHIS n. g.

Graphisurus Horn.

C. biguttata (*Liopus*) Lec.

ACANTHOCINUS Steph.

Graphisurus Kirby.

A. obsoletus Oliv.

pusillus (*Graphisurus*) Kirby.

A. obliquus Lec.

A. spectabilis Lec.

A. nodosus Fabr.

Along with Dr. Horn, who has very kindly given me valuable assistance in naming North American Longicorns, I have been looking into the species of the genus *Mecas* in our Museum collection. We find that the *Saperda cana* of Newman is synonymous, not with *Mecas pergrata* Say, as Dr. Horn's list has it, but with *Mecas saturnina* Lec. Newman's name is the older.

As synonymous with *Mecas inornata* Say we place *Mecas* (*Saperda*) *cinerea* Newm., and *Mecas senescens* Bates. The synonymy of these two species, which were shown by Blanchard (Ent. Amer. vol. iii, p. 86) to be distinct, is then as follows:

Mecas inornata Say.

cinerea Newm.

senescens Bates.

Mecas cana Newm.

saturnina Lec.

Additional Notes.

BY GEORGE H. HORN, M. D.

At the time of my first visit to London the type of *Graphisurus pusillus* could be but imperfectly studied. The type proves to be a very small *Acanthocinus obsoletus*, and Kirby's description applies with great accuracy to *Liopus biguttatus*. Not desiring to perpetuate an error, Mr. Gahan, at my request, after his own study, has prepared the note which precedes.